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E4SUYALP UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 4 12 CR 972(RMB) V. 5 TCHAMY YALA, 6 Defendant. -----x 7 8 New York, N.Y. April 28, 2014 9 9:15 a.m. 10 Before: 11 12 RICHARD M. BERMAN 13 District Judge 14 15 APPEARANCES 16 PREET BHARARA United States Attorney for the 17 Southern District of New York BY: AIMEE HECTOR Assistant United States Attorney 18 THE LAW OFFICES OF MA & PARK, PLLC 19 Attorneys for Defendant 20 BY: RICHARD JOHN MA 21 22 ALSO PRESENT Manuel Gomes 23 Walmor Gomes Guinea-Bissau Kriol Interpreters 24 Paula Gold, Interpreters Office 25

(Case called) 1 THE COURT: Good morning, everybody. 2 3 Mr. Ma, I have a couple of documents I wanted to mention and one is the document called advice of rights form. 4 5 First, let me make sure that Mr. Yala is able to understand me with the help of the interpreter in the language 6 7 of Guinea-Bissau Kriol. 8 Can you understand with the interpreter, Mr. Yala? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: So I was saying that we have this advice 11 of rights form signed by Mr. Yala and Mr. Ma. And, generally 12 speaking, it advises of certain rights and implications of 13 entering a plea of guilty. 14 And, Mr. Ma, I just want to make sure that you and Mr. Yala each reviewed together this advice of rights form 15 before you each signed it? 16 17 MR. MA: Appearing on behalf of Mr. Tchamy Yala, Richard Ma. 18 19 Good morning, Judge. 20 Yes, I have reviewed the advice of rights form with 21 Mr. Yala and we did that just this morning. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Yala, you went over this advice of 23 rights form with your attorney carefully before you signed it? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: There is also a document which is dated

April 18, 2014 on the first page, but also has been signed and dated on the last page by Mr. Yala and Mr. Ma once again. And this is a plea agreement between the government and the defense and I will discuss some features of it a little bit later on, but at this point I just want to make sure that, Mr. Ma, once again, that you and Mr. Yala carefully reviewed with each other the terms of the plea agreement?

MR. MA: That is correct, Judge. We have thoroughly reviewed it together.

THE COURT: Mr. Yala, is that correct, that you and your attorney carefully reviewed together this agreement pursuant to which you are pleading guilty here today?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Ma, it is obvious from these documents particularly that Mr. Yala wishes to change his plea on this matter, particularly to Count 1 of the superseding indictment, from not guilty to guilty. Is that also your understanding of today's proceeding?

MR. MA: Yes. Actually, my understanding is that the plea will be to a lesser included offense under the first count of the indictment.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Yala, before I can accept a guilty plea, I am going to ask you a series of questions so that I can establish to my satisfaction that you do wish to plead guilty and that you do so voluntarily and knowingly and because you

at any time you wish to consult with your attorney, Mr. Ma, for any reason, please say so and I will give you as much time as you need to consult with your attorney. And the reason for this is that it is essential to a valid plea that you understand every question before you answer.

So I am going to ask you again at this time if you are able to understand this proceeding with the help of the Guinea-Bissau Kriol interpreter?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So I am also going to ask Ms. Murray to swear in Mr. Yala.

(Defendant sworn)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Thank you.

You may be seated.

THE COURT: Mr. Yala, do you understand that now that you are under oath, your answers to my questions must be truthful and could subject you to the criminal penalties of perjury for making a false statement if you do not answer truthfully?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So could you please tell us your full

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1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes. My name is Tchamy and last
2	name and my first name is Yala.
3	THE COURT: Is the first name Yala or the last name?
4	INTERPRETER M. GOMES: Last name Yala.
5	THE COURT: Mr. Yala, how old are you?
6	THE DEFENDANT: 42 years.
7	THE COURT: And you are not a U.S. citizen?
8	THE DEFENDANT: No.
9	THE COURT: What country are you a citizen of?
10	THE DEFENDANT: From Guinea-Bissau.
11	THE COURT: How far did you go in school?
12	THE DEFENDANT: Tenth grade.
13	THE COURT: Where was that? Was that in
14	Guinea-Bissau?
15	THE DEFENDANT: In Guinea-Bissau.
16	THE COURT: Are you now or have you recently been
17	under the care of a medical doctor?
18	THE DEFENDANT: No, no.
19	THE COURT: How about a mental health physician such
20	as a psychiatrist?
21	THE DEFENDANT: No. I am 100 percent OK.
22	THE COURT: You have to speak a little louder, the
23	interpreter.
24	MS. GOLD: May I have just one moment?
25	THE COURT: Yes.

1	(Pause)
2	THE COURT: And the last thing you said was, I am 100
3	percent, is that right?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I am 100 percent OK in my mind.
5	THE COURT: I will ask you again.
6	How is your physical health first?
7	THE DEFENDANT: It is OK.
8	THE COURT: And your mental health?
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
10	THE COURT: Have you ever been addicted to drugs or to
11	alcohol?
12	THE DEFENDANT: No, never in my life.
13	THE COURT: Have you ever been hospitalized or treated
14	for any addictions?
15	THE DEFENDANT: No.
16	THE COURT: And have you had any drugs or medicine or
17	pills or alcoholic beverages in the past 24 hours?
18	THE DEFENDANT: No, I didn't consume none of that.
19	THE COURT: Anything that might affect your answers to
20	my questions here today?
21	THE DEFENDANT: No, no, I'm fine.
22	THE COURT: So I will ask again how you feel today,
23	first of all, physically?
24	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I'm OK. I'm fine.
25	THE COURT: And mentally?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, all OK.

THE COURT: And you understand what we are doing here in court today?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And a question for the lawyers, do either of you have any doubts or concerns as to Mr. Yala's competence to plead at this time?

MS. HECTOR: No, your Honor.

MR. MA: No, Judge.

I just want to make one point. With respect to the question regarding Mr. Yala's education, his answer was tenth grade. I have no question as to his capacity to understand the proceedings.

I will note because, this will be an issue at sentence, in all likelihood, that the educational system in Guinea-Bissau is different and so the tenth grade that Mr. Yala indicated does not necessarily correspond to our understanding of tenth grade as within the United States educational system.

THE COURT: Is it higher or lower?

MR. MA: I believe it is lower.

INTERPRETER M. GOMES: It is lower. It's lower.

THE COURT: That is based upon the representation of the interpreter.

Based upon my discussions with Mr. Yala, my understanding is that it is lower.

1 But, again, I have no question as to Mr. Yala's understanding of the proceedings and his voluntariness and 2 3 clarity today. 4 THE COURT: Based on the record today, including 5 Mr. Yala's testimony, I find that he is competent to plead 6 quilty. 7 So, Mr. Yala, have you had an opportunity to discuss all aspects of this case with your attorney? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did. 10 THE COURT: Including any possible defenses that you 11 might have to the charges against you that are set forth in the 12 superseding indictment? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 THE COURT: And are you fully satisfied with Mr. Ma's 15 legal representation of you? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am all right with that. 16 17 THE COURT: Are you fully satisfied with the legal 18 advice that he is giving you? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am. 20 THE COURT: So now, Mr. Yala, I am going to explain 21 certain rights that you have and ask some questions about 22 those. 23 First of all, do you understand that you have the 24 absolute right to plead not guilty today?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do understand that.

THE COURT: And under the Constitution and laws of the 1 United States, if you plead not quilty, you would be entitled 2 3 to a speedy and public trial before a jury on the charges set 4 forth in the superseding indictment? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: You realize that? 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do understand that. 8 THE COURT: And if you decided to have a trial, you 9 would at the trial be presumed to be innocent, the government 10 would have to prove that you were quilty and they could do so 11 by competent evidence, and beyond a reasonable doubt would be 12 their burden before you could be found guilty. Do you realize 13 that? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do. 15 THE COURT: And in a trial, a jury would have to agree unanimously that you were guilty before you could be found 16 17 quilty. Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: I understand that. 18 19 THE COURT: And you would not at a trial have to prove 20 that you were innocent. Do you realize that? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Also, at a trial, if you decided to have one, and at every stage of your case, you would be entitled to be represented by an attorney as you are today and have been throughout these proceedings, and if you could not afford an

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attorney, one would be appointed at public expense to represent you. Do you realize that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And, also, at a trial, if you decided to have one, any witnesses for the government would have to come to court and testify in your presence. Your attorney, Mr. Ma, could cross-examine those witnesses for the government, he could object to any evidence offered by the government and he could offer evidence and subpoena witnesses on your behalf. Do you understand those rights?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Also, at a trial if you decided to have one, although you would have the right to testify yourself if you chose to do so, you would also have the right not to testify and no one -- including the jury -- could draw any inference or suggestion that you were guilty from the fact that you did not testify, if that's what you chose to do. Do you realize that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And even now this morning as you are entering this guilty plea, you still have the right to change your mind and to plead not guilty and to go to trial on the charges contained in the indictment in this case. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: If you do plead guilty and if I accept your guilty plea, then you will be giving up your right to have a trial and the other rights that I have been discussing with you and there will be no trial, but I will still enter a judgment of guilty against you. Do you realize that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand.

THE COURT: And I will thereafter -- not today, but sometime in the future -- sentence you on the basis of your guilty plea, after I receive what is called a presentence investigation report and any submissions that I might get from Mr. Ma and from the U.S. Attorney. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: So the next question is whether you have received and reviewed with Mr. Ma what is called the superseding indictment in this case which contains the charges against you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.

THE COURT: Have you fully discussed with Mr. Ma those charges in that indictment to which you intend to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.

THE COURT: So, in particular, while the indictment charges or speaks of five kilograms and more of cocaine, the government has agreed to accept a guilty plea to what is called a lesser included offense. Is that your understanding as well?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you fully satisfied with Mr. Ma's legal representation of you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.

THE COURT: And are you fully satisfied with the legal advice that he has given you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Hold on one second.

(Pause)

THE COURT: Mr. Yala, do you understand that you are charged with what we call a felony offense, which is a serious offense?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand.

THE COURT: In particular, I will just summarize Count 1 of the superseding indictment and then if counsel wish to add anything to my summary, feel free to do it. Actually, the superseding indictment is incorporated here by me by reference, so, really, the document speaks for itself. But, in summary, Count 1 says that from in or about August 2012 up until March 2013, Mr. Yala and others conspired to violate the narcotics laws of the United States.

And while the indictment, as I mentioned before, describes five kilograms and more of cocaine, the government, as I understand it, is accepting or would accept a guilty plea by Mr. Yala to the lesser included offense, participating in this cocaine conspiracy but without specifying a particular

amount of cocaine.

I should also mention my understanding that venue for the offense in the Southern District of New York, notwithstanding that the crime was committed outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, is accomplished by virtue of Mr. Yala's entry into the United States in the Southern District of New York.

And further to this summary, there is also an agreement by Mr. Yala to acknowledge or admit to the forfeiture allegation with respect to Count 1.

Did counsel wish to add to that summary?

MS. HECTOR: I think that is satisfactory for the government, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Ma?

MR. MA: I have nothing to add, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Now, Mr. Yala, we need to talk about and I will ask you questions about the maximum possible sentence you could get for participating in this crime; that doesn't mean that you will get the maximum possible sentence, but you need to be aware of what the maximum is before we can have a valid guilty plea. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: So do you understand that the maximum term of imprisonment that you face is 20 years of incarceration?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do. THE COURT: And do you understand that the maximum 2 3 term of supervised release which you face -- and supervised 4 release is the period of supervision after any possible term of 5 incarceration -- the maximum term of supervision that you face 6 is life supervision? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do. THE COURT: And do you also understand that the 8 9 mandatory minimum term of supervised release that you face for 10 this crime is three years of supervision? Do you realize that? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do. 12 THE COURT: And do you realize that the maximum fine 13 which could be imposed upon you for this crime is the greatest 14 of \$1 million or twice the gross pecuniary gain derived from 15 this crime or twice the gross pecuniary loss to any person other than yourself? Do you realize that? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do. 18 THE COURT: Also, do you realize that there will be a 19 \$100 special assessment against you that you will have to pay? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Do you understand that there is no parole 22 in the federal U.S. system, which is where we are? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 24 THE COURT: And do you understand, as I mentioned very

briefly a minute or so ago, that in addition to any

incarceration, you could be subject to a period of supervision following incarceration?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And with respect to supervision or supervised release, we call it, you should be aware that there would almost certainly be terms and conditions that would be imposed, and that if you failed to comply with any of those terms or conditions, you could, following a subsequent hearing, be returned to prison? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And do you understand that if we had such a hearing about whether or not you complied with the terms and conditions of supervised release, that would be just before me and there would be no jury involved?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And, by the way, this subject that I am about to raise with you, I am going to discuss in more detail in a minute, but do you understand that because you are an alien, not an American citizen, you are subject to being deported from the United States following your conviction?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Are you serving any other sentences for any other crimes?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Are you being prosecuted in any other

courts for any other crimes?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Let me talk a little bit about sentencing, how we go about sentencing. I am sure that Mr. Ma has discussed this with you and will certainly discuss it in even more detail as we get closer to sentencing, but I want to mention some of the factors that I will be considering in determining what is a fair and reasonable sentence in your case.

So, first, I should tell you that what are called the United States sentencing guidelines are no longer mandatory. And what we do in determining or endeavoring to determine what is a fair and reasonable sentence is to look to a law, United States law referred to as 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a). It tells us the guidelines or, rather, the criteria or the factors that we are to consider in fashioning a reasonable sentence, and those include the following. They include:

First, the nature and circumstances of the crime;
The history and characteristics of yourself;
And we try to accomplish these objectives:
One is to reflect the seriousness of the crime;
Two is to promote respect for the law;
Third is to provide a just punishment;
Another is to afford adequate deterrence to criminal

conduct;

Another is to protect the public from further crimes;

Another is to provide the defendant with needed

educational or vocational training or medical care or other

correctional treatment in the most effective manner.

And in doing all of that, what I will look at are the kind of sentences that are available and the sentencing range established in the United States sentencing guidelines -- even though those, as I said before, are no longer mandatory.

I will look at any policy statements issued by the United States Sentencing Commission that might apply to your case.

I will seek to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities or differences among similarly situated defendants.

And in an appropriate case -- I don't think this is a restitution case -- but in an appropriate case, to provide for restitution.

Mr. Ma, have you and Mr. Yala had these preliminary discussions about sentencing?

MR. MA: Yes, we have, Judge.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Yala, do you understand what factors and criteria will go into my sentencing of you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Do you realize that even if you don't like the sentence that I impose, you would not be able for that

reason alone to withdraw today's guilty plea? 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 3 THE COURT: So the plea agreement that I referred to before, I believe it has a sentence in it that says that the 4 5 sentence to be imposed upon Mr. Yala is determined solely by the Court. 6 7 So starting with the government, do counsel agree with that idea? 8 9 MS. HECTOR: Yes, your Honor. 10 MR. MA: Yes. 11 THE COURT: Mr. Yala, do you understand and agree with 12 that as well? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Let me ask you this sort of summary 15 question. Do you believe that you understand the consequences of pleading quilty here today? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 THE COURT: Has anybody threatened you or forced you 19 to plead quilty? 20 THE DEFENDANT: No. THE COURT: Including any attorneys? 21 22 THE DEFENDANT: 23 THE COURT: I referred to a couple of times, the plea 24 agreement in this case, and did you discuss that agreement 25 carefully with your attorney?

1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
2	THE COURT: And that is the April 18, 2014 agreement
3	which is signed on today's date on the last page?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
5	THE COURT: So that plea agreement, as all plea
6	agreements, is an agreement between the defense and the
7	government and it too speaks for itself in its entirety, but
8	there are some features of that plea agreement that I want to
9	go over now.
10	So one is that there is a provision in that agreement
11	that says that the parties agree or stipulate that the
12	sentencing guideline range for Mr. Yala's crime would be 210 to
13	262 months of incarceration.
14	So, Ms. Hector, did I get that right?
15	MS. HECTOR: Yes, your Honor, you did.
16	THE COURT: Mr. Ma?
17	MR. MA: Yes, Judge.
18	THE COURT: Mr. Yala, do you understand that?
19	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
20	THE COURT: Also in that plea agreement is an
21	understanding what we call the offense level is 37 and the
22	criminal history category is I.
23	Again, Ms. Hector, is that right?
24	MS. HECTOR: Yes, your Honor.
25	THE COURT: And Mr. Ma?

1 MR. MA: Yes. THE COURT: And do you understand that too, Mr. Yala? 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do. 4 THE COURT: There is a further provision in the plea 5 agreement which says that both sides, that is to say, the 6 defense and the government, agree that what we call a downward 7 and upward departure, that neither of those is warranted here; but both parties agree that either party may seek a sentence 8 9 that is outside the stipulated guideline range of 210 to 262 10 months based on those factors I described a few minutes ago 11 under 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a). 12 Ms. Hector, did I get that aspect of the plea 13 agreement correct? 14 MS. HECTOR: Yes, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Mr. Ma? 16 MR. MA: Yes. 17 THE COURT: And, Mr. Yala, do you understand that? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do. THE COURT: The plea agreement also contains a series 19 20 of waivers of certain rights, including a waiver of the right 21 to appeal in this case. And, in particular, Mr. Yala, it 22 waives the right to file a direct appeal. 23 You also waive the right to bring what is called a 24 collateral attack or challenge, which includes an application

under what we call 28, United States Code, Sections 2255 and/or

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2241. These are the so-called habeas provisions.

Mr. Yala also waives his right to seek a sentence modification pursuant to what we call 18, United States Code, Section 3582(c) of any sentence that is within or below the stipulated guideline range of 210 to 262 months of incarceration.

(Continued on next page)

THE COURT: So in other words, in summary, or even more briefly stated, Mr. Yala waives all of his rights to appeal this matter, if I were to sentence him within or below 210 to 262 months of incarceration. Is that a fair summary?

MS. HECTOR: Yes, your Honor.

MR. MA: Do you understand your waiver of your rights to appeal this matter, Mr. Yala.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: There are other waivers of appeal rights.

I'm not going to go into all of them at this time, this was the most important. But there are others that relate to supervised release and, also, to the fine that might be imposed.

There is also a waiver of the right to appeal based on actual or perceived adverse immigration consequences, including deportation. Those are in the plea agreement. But I'm not going summarize them all at this time. There is one other provision of the plea agreement that I wanted to make sure that we talk about. And that is that, in the plea agreement, Mr. Yala agrees to the entry of a judicial order, by judicial order, agreeing to removal from the United States pursuant to a statute callid United States Code Section 1228(c)(5) and 1182. And he also agrees to assist the U.S. Immigration authorities in executing his -- executing, fulfilling his removal from the United States.

And he acknowledges, as he has done already, that he

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is not a native and citizen of Guinea-Bissau, and he also waives all of his rights to any and all forms of relief or protection from removal or deportation or exclusion from the United States.

MS. HECTOR: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. HECTOR: If I just may, because I noticed a small typo on page 5 that I want to correct for --

THE COURT: Page 5 of the?

MS. HECTOR: Plea agreement.

THE COURT: Yup.

MS. HECTOR: In the third full paragraph towards the end, it refers to a present fear of persecution in Toga, Liberia. It should be Guinea-Bissau.

THE COURT: So on page 5.

MS. HECTOR: Third full paragraph, towards the very end of that paragraph: As part of this agreement, the defendant waives any right to claim that he was persecuted in, or has a present fear of, persecution in — it should be Guinea Bissau.

THE COURT: It is in my copy.

MS. HECTOR: I must have an old -- I'm sorry, I am looking at an old copy. I thought I had corrected that, actually, so.

THE COURT: In the agreement that has been signed, it

E4s0 does, in that paragraph, refer to Guinea-Bissau. 1 2 MS. HECTOR: Okay, thank you. 3 THE COURT: So did I adequately describe, in summary 4 form, the removal commitment in the plea agreement? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Mr. Ma? 7 MR. MA: Yes, Judge. 8 THE COURT: And, Mr. Yala, you understand that you 9 have agreed, as I have described it, to being removed from the 10 United States? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Has anyone made any promise to you to 13 cause you to plead quilty today, apart from what is contained 14 in the plea agreement? 15 THE DEFENDANT: I decided by myself. THE COURT: And has anybody made any promise to you as 16 17 to what the sentence will be in this case? 18 THE DEFENDANT: No. 19 THE COURT: Including any attorneys? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Right, okay. And by, yes, he means no 22 attorneys? 23 THE DEFENDANT: No attorneys; yes.

Ms. Hector, could you tell us in summary, if this case

THE COURT: Right, got it.

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were to go to trial, instead of being resolved here today, what you feel the government would be able to prove?

MS. HECTOR: Yes, your Honor. Through recorded meetings, e-mails, witness testimony, the government would prove that between August 2012 and April 2013 the defendant agreed with others to receive cocaine in Guinea Bissau, that was coming from South America, to store it there in Guinea-Bissau for later transport to, among other places, the United States.

THE COURT: So, now back to you, Mr. Yala.

Having listened to what the government has to say just now, and in view of the questions and the answers to my questions this morning before this point, at this time, do you wish to plead guilty or not guilty to the conspiracy set forth in the superseding indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: I'm pleading guilty.

THE COURT: And so tell me then in your own words what it is that you did that makes you believe that you are guilty of conspiracy to import cocaine into the United States.

THE DEFENDANT: Accepted, with group of other people to conspire and bring drugs to the U S.

THE COURT: And, so, you -- you agreed with other people to do that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.

THE COURT: And what drugs, in particular, are you

1 talking about? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Cocaine. 3 THE COURT: And what time period, approximately, did 4 you participate in this conspiracy? 5 THE DEFENDANT: August 1st, 2012. 6 THE COURT: Until? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Until 2013. I think end of March, 2013. 8 9 THE COURT: And you knew about this agreement with 10 other people -- these other people in Guinea. 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 THE COURT: You knew that this agreement to send cocaine to, among other places, the United States, you knew 13 14 that was illegal, I'm sure. 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: And are you pleading guilty to this 16 17 conspiracy crime because you are, in fact, guilty of it? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 19 THE COURT: And does the government attorney agree 20 that there is a sufficient factual predicate for today's quilty 21 plea? 22 MS. HECTOR: Yes, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: And how about Mr. Ma? 24 MR. MA: Yes, Judge. 25 THE COURT: So do I. And it is the finding of this

Court in this matter, U.S. versus Tchamy Yala, that Mr. Yala is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea. And that he is aware of the nature of the charges against him, and also of the consequences of pleading guilty.

I'm also convinced that his plea of guilty is a knowing and voluntary plea, which is supported by an independent basis in fact supporting each of the essential elements of the offense or the crime charged against him.

It is the further finding of the Court that Mr. Yala is fully aware of the potential consequences that result from his waiving his appeal rights, both direct appeal and collateral appeals, and that he has also voluntarily and knowingly waived those rights both in the plea agreement and during today's plea allocution.

And so the plea is therefore accepted.

And Mr. Yala, is now adjudged guilty of the cocaine conspiracy set forth in count one of the superseding indictment.

So, counsel, is there any reason why I should not direct that a presentence report be prepared?

MS. HECTOR: No, your Honor.

MR. MA: No.

THE COURT: So I hereby direct that there be a presentence report.

And Mr. Ma, do you want to be present for any

interview in connection with that report?

MR. MA: Yes.

THE COURT: So I hereby, not only order that the presentence report be made, but that there be no interview of Mr. Yala unless Mr. Ma is given the opportunity to be present.

Mr. Yala, it is my suggestion that you cooperate with the probation department, who prepare what's call the presentence report. And the reason for that is that that report will be very important in my decision as to what your sentence will be in the case.

So I suggest you tell them whatever they ask, consulting with your attorney. Both the good things and the not so good things. Because if you don't disclose something that they ask about, and if they were to find it out themselves, they might say that you were not being truthful, and that would not be helpful to you.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: So you and your attorney and the government will have the right and the opportunity to examine this presentence report before the sentencing date, and to file any objections that you might have. So I urge you to review that report carefully, with your attorney, and to discuss it with your attorney before sentencing. And if there are any mistakes in the report, I urge you to point them out to Mr. Ma

so that he can point them out to me before the sentencing, and 1 2 so that I don't proceed on the basis of mistaken information. 3 So I was going to propose to you a sentencing on 4 September 4th, 2014. 5 Does that work for you? 6 MS. HECTOR: That's fine, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Counsel, is that okay with you? MR. MA: That's fine, Judge. 8 9 THE COURT: And let's say then at 11:00 a.m. on that 10 date. And then we would want all the -- any and all sentencing 11 submissions, including any letters, if there are to be any, 12 filed with the clerk and sent to opposing counsel, and me of 13 course, by August 13th, 2014. That it would be the defense, by 14 August 13, 2014, and if there are any government responses, by 15 August 20, 2014. If that works for all of you. So, let me conclude by asking, first the government, 16 17 if you wish to add anything to today's sentencing proceeding. 18 MS. HECTOR: No, your Honor. THE COURT: How about defense? 19 20 MR. MA: No, Judge. 21 THE COURT: And Ms. Hector, are you satisfied with 22 today's plea allocution? 23 MS. HECTOR: Yes, your Honor, I am. 24 THE COURT: And Mr. Ma, are you, as well?

25

MR. MA:

Yes.

1 THE COURT: Okay. I think, then, that finishes our 2 work for today. 3 So I summarized -- one more question. I summarized before, when I was describing count one, the basis for venue in 4 5 the United States. And I just want to make sure that we focus 6 on that, and that there is no defense objection to venue in 7 this jurisdiction. 8 MR. MA: No, Judge. 9 MS. HECTOR: And your Honor, your description was an 10 accurate recitation of the basis for venue here. 11 THE COURT: Okay. All right, then, I think that 12 concludes our work for today. And I'll see you, if not before, 13 in September. 14 MS. HECTOR: Thank you. 15 MR. MA: Yup. 16 (Adjourned) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25